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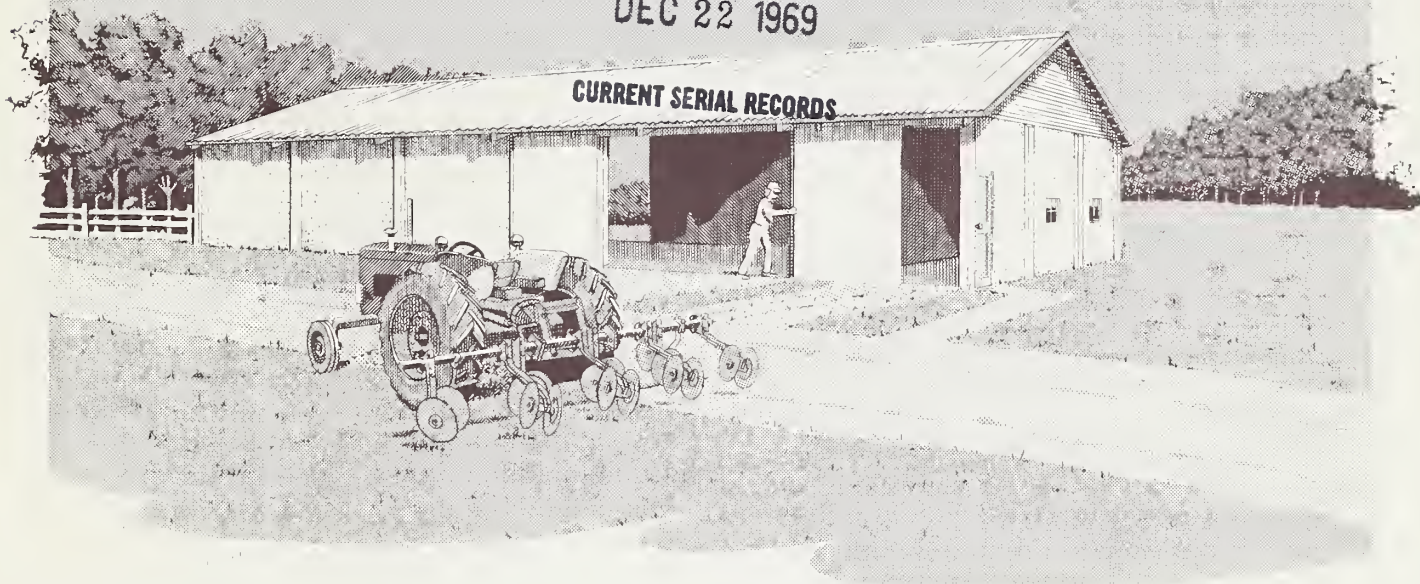
Machine Shed Tilt-up Concrete Construction



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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS



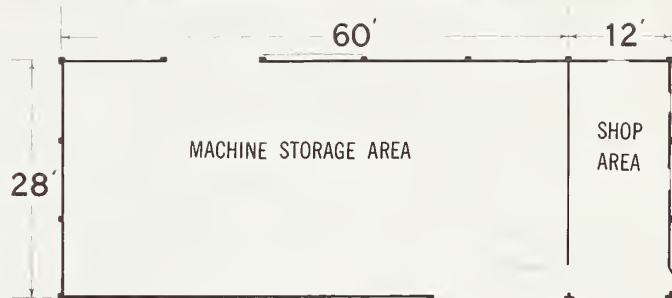
This reinforced concrete machine shed is intended to protect farm equipment from the weather and to provide a convenient work area for necessary maintenance or repairs.

The building was developed at the University of Nebraska in cooperation with the Portland Cement Association.

Many farm building contractors are experienced in the economical tilt-up method of construction. In this method, the wall panels are cast flat, in simple edge forms, and then raised into position after curing.

Instead of a conventional continuous foundation, this building has spaced footings, and only the corners of the wall panels bear on them. The reinforced columns are cast in place to join and support the panels and then become an extension of the center portion of each footing.

The concrete floor slab may be cast shortly after the footings are in place and used as a casting bed for the wall panels, or it may be added later, after the building has been erected.



FLOOR PLAN

Working drawings may be obtained from the extension agricultural engineer at your State university. There may be a small charge to cover cost of printing.

If you do not know the location of your State university, send your request to Agricultural Engineer, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. He will forward your request to the correct university.

ORDER PLAN NO. 6060, MACHINE SHED
Tilt-up Concrete Construction

Washington, D.C.

Issued November 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

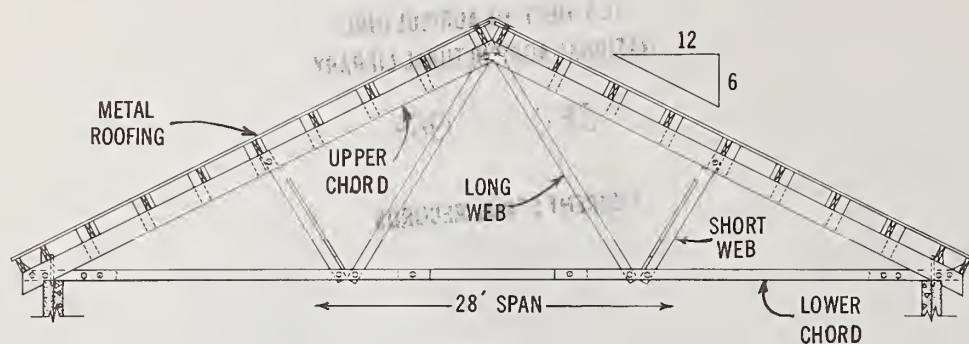
Miscellaneous Publication No. 1151

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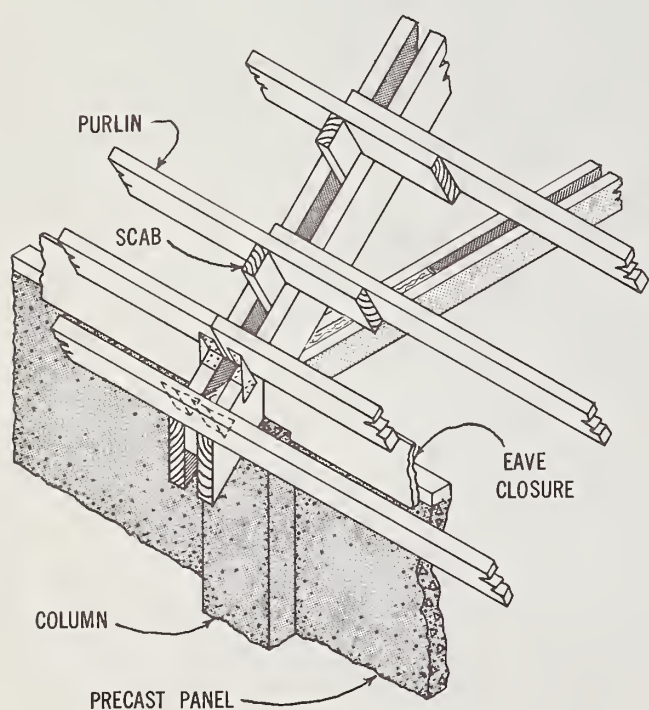
construction features

The clear span trusses support the roof and provide a building interior free of obstructions that might interfere with the movement or placement of machines and equipment. These trusses, spaced 12 feet on centers, are designed for a total load not exceeding 30 pounds

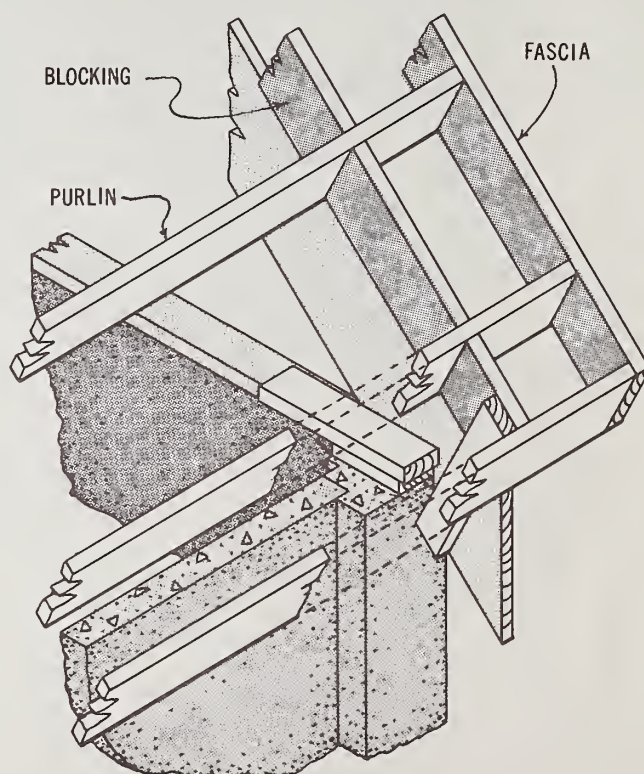
per square foot, including the weight of the roof structure and any snow or wind loads that may occur. However, they are not intended to support concentrated loads, especially on the lower chord members, such as might be applied if a truss were used as an anchorage for a chain hoist which was lifting equipment within the building.



TRUSS



EAVE DETAIL



CORNER DETAIL